Appendix F

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY, CALIFORNIA CROSSINGS, OTAY MESA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA P 06-102RPL1; TPM 21046; LOG NO. 93-19-006AA

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November 2007
Revised July 2008

Affinis Job No. 2211

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA BASE INFORMATION

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Report Date:	November 2007; revised July 2008
Report Title:	Archaeological Resources Inventory, California Crossings, Otay Mesa, San Diego, California. P 06-102RPL1; TPM 21046; Log No. 93-19-006AA
Type of Study:	Archaeological survey
New Sites:	None
Updated Sites:	CA-SDI-12,337
USGS Quadrangles:	Otay Mesa (7.5' series)
Acreage:	30 acres
Keywords:	Survey; Otay Mesa, County of San Diego; T18S, R1W, Section 26; sparse lithic scatter; CA-SDI-12,337; research potential fulfilled

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
RPO	Resource Protection Ordinance

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

TABLES

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDICES

(Bound Separately -- Not for Public Review)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The California Crossings project is located on Otay Mesa, in far southwestern San Diego County. The project area is on the north side of State Route 905 (SR 905), about 4 miles east of Interstate 805 (I-805). The parcel is located in the 9200 block of Otay Mesa Road, immediately east of the SR-125 right-of-way and west of Harvest Road. The property is within Township 18 South, Range 1 West, Section 26, on the USGS 7.5' Otay Mesa quadrangle.

The project is located entirely within a previously recorded archaeological site, CA-SDI-12,337. This extremely large lithic scatter covers over 700 acres and includes debitage, cores, and flaked stone tools. Numerous testing programs have been conducted on portions of the site, and all have determined that the portions tested are not significant resources. CA-SDI-12,337 as a whole was determined not to be a significant resource as well. Based on this, the County's 2002 supplement to the East Otay Mesa Specific Plan cultural resources technical report recommended no further work at the site. Human remains have not been found at CA-SDI-12,337 nor any of the other sites within a one-mile radius of the project area.

The California Crossings project area was surveyed for cultural resources by Affinis archaeologist Matt Sivba and Native American monitor Gabe Kitchen on April 13, 2007. The property was walked using parallel transects spaced 10 m apart. Overall, ground visibility was quite poor, due to dense non-native grasses and mustard plants. Occasional clear spots located randomly throughout the property afforded good visibility in some areas, however. Two artifacts were noted during the current survey: one core and one flake, found in two different areas of the property. Nothing was found during the survey to revise the previous conclusions regarding CA-SDI-12,337 as a large lithic scatter with no subsurface deposit. An updated site record was prepared for CA-SDI-12,337 and submitted to the South Coastal Information Center.

The project area is within a known archaeological site. However, the site has been determined not to be a significant resource under CEQA or RPO. Although the site is "important" under County guidelines, its research value has been fulfilled through a number of past testing programs. Because the site is not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, there would be no effects under CEQA. Any impacts to the site would be less than significant.

Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the Otay Mesa area, County staff has required archaeological monitoring during grading on projects across Otay Mesa, including the adjacent Piper Otay Park and the Pilot Travel Center, located a short distance to the west. Such a monitoring program would be undertaken for this project as well, as detailed In Section 5.0, Management Considerations – Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The California Crossings project is located on Otay Mesa, in far southwestern San Diego County (Figure 1). The project area is on the north side of State Route 905 (SR 905), about 4 miles east of Interstate 805 (I-805). The parcel is located in the 9200 block of Otay Mesa Road, immediately east of the SR-125 right-of-way and west of Harvest Road (Figures 2 and 3). The property is within Township 18 South, Range 1 West, Section 26, on the USGS 7.5' Otay Mesa quadrangle (Figure 2).

The proposed project is a 325,502 square-foot (SF) regional retail commercial center with parking and associated infrastructure. The project site includes 29.6 gross acres and 28.5 net acres. The site is currently undeveloped.

The 325,502 SF of retail space would include a Target, three major commercial buildings, one sub-major commercial structure, five buildings of shops and three pads. Vehicular access to the project will be from Harvest Road (two entrances/exits) and Otay Mesa Road (one entrance/exit) (see Figure 3).

The proposed project includes grading of the entire 29.6-acre project site. A total of 187,000 cubic yards of balanced cut and fill would occur. The existing site elevation ranges from about 575 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the northwest corner of the site to 527 feet (AMSL) in the southwest portion of the site. The proposed grading would create a level pad through cutting the northern portion of the site and filling the southern portion of the site. Off-site grading would be required, as shown on the grading plan. A 680-foot long retaining wall with a maximum height of 15 feet would be located along the northern site boundary. The finished pad along the southern edge of the project would be approximately 15 feet above Otay Mesa Road in the southwestern corner, transitioning down to 3 feet above Otay Mesa Road in the southeastern corner of the site.

Anticipated off-site improvements include the following:

- Constructing Harvest Road with full width improvements along the project frontage,
- Providing a bus turn-out on the north side of Otay Mesa Road west of Heritage Road,
- Grading within the SR-125 right-of-way to the west,
- And grading onto the adjacent property to the north (interim grading until the property is developed).

All of these off-site improvements are adjacent to the project site and were included in the field survey. No extension of sewer or water utilities will be required by the project.

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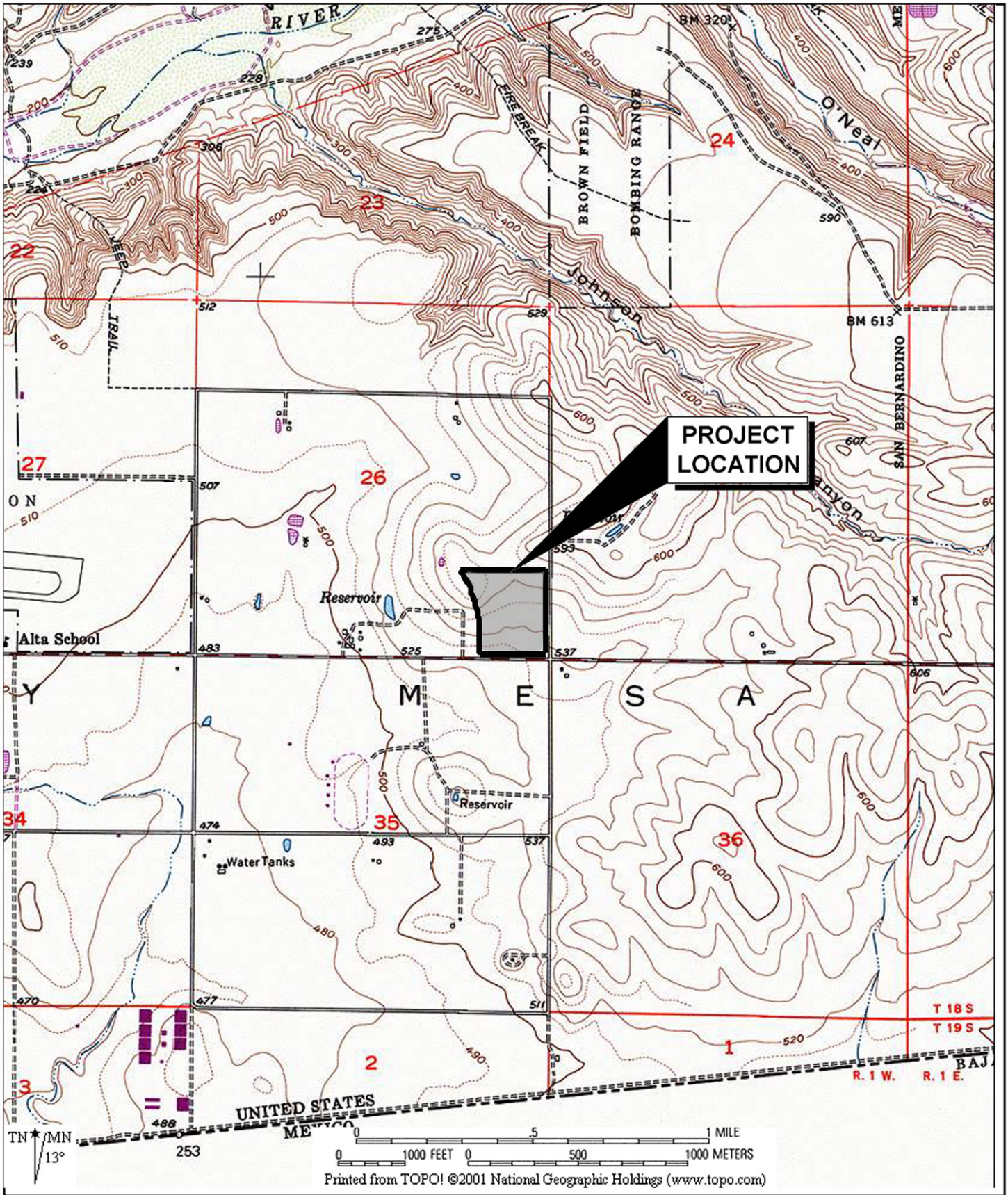
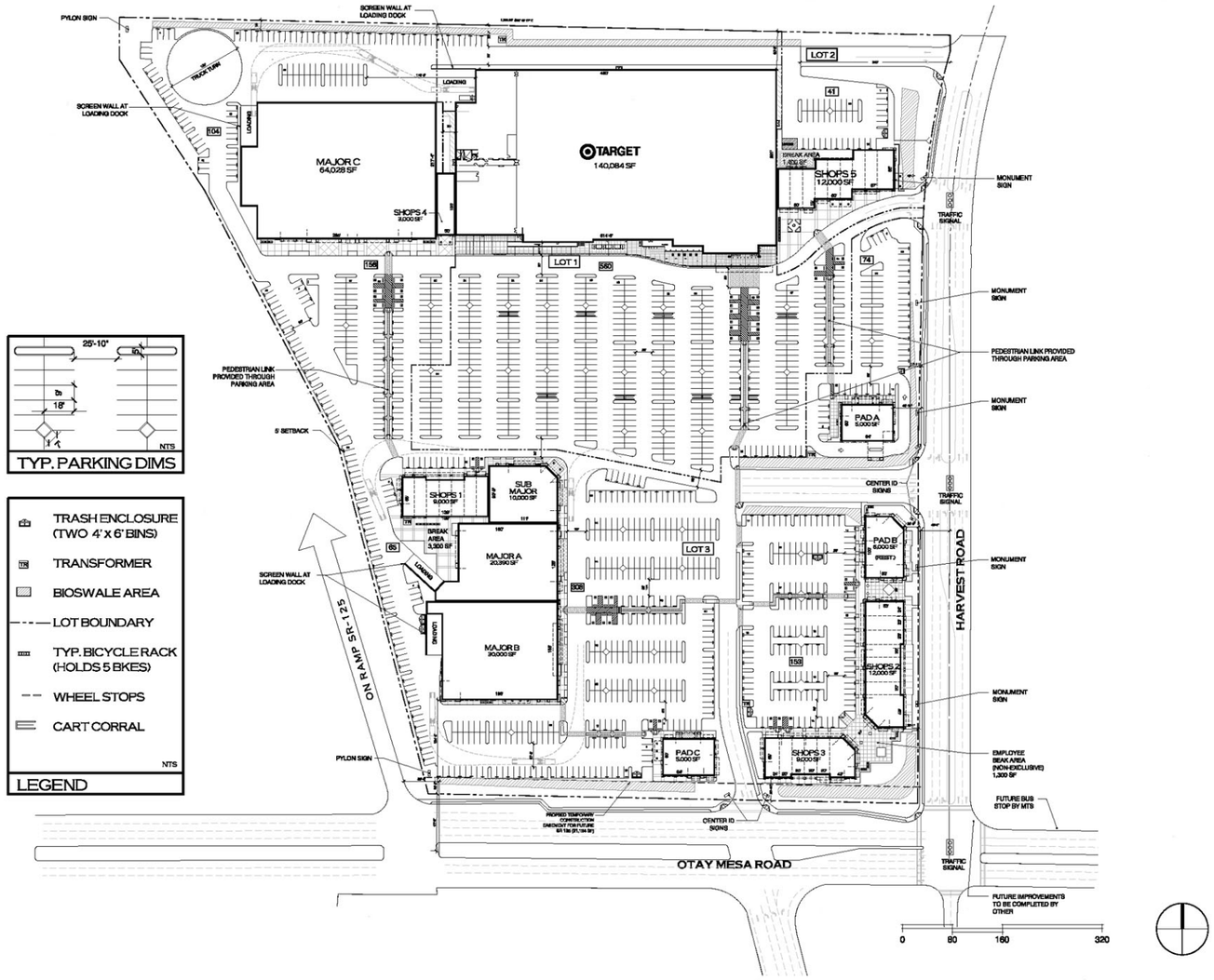
Regional location in San Diego County

Figure 1



Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Project location on USGS 7.5' Otay Mesa quadrangle	Figure 2



TYP. PARKING DIMS

- TRASH ENCLOSURE (TWO 4' x 6' BINS)
- TRANSFORMER
- BIOSWALE AREA
- LOT BOUNDARY
- TYP. BICYCLE RACK (HOLDS 5 BIKES)
- WHEEL STOPS
- CART CORRAL

NTS

LEGEND

SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN

SITE AREA:				±9.29A.C (±404,916 SF)
SITE COVERAGE:				34.60%
USE	SQUARE FOOTAGE	PARKING RATE	REQUIRED PARKING (# STALLS)	PROPOSED PARKING (# STALLS)
TARGET STORE	140,084 SF	1/250 SF	560	560*

LOT PARKING RATIO = ± 4.00/1,000 SF
ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES PROVIDED = 16 (INCL. 5 VAN)
BICYCLE PARKING PROVIDED = 15 SPACES
* INCLUDES 16 STALLS SHOWN WITH CART CORRAL

LOT 1 SITE SUMMARY

SITE AREA:				±1.81 A.C (±79,264 SF)
SITE COVERAGE:				±15.14%
USE	SQUARE FOOTAGE	PARKING RATE	REQUIRED PARKING (# STALLS)	PROPOSED PARKING (# STALLS)
SHOPS 5	12,000 SF	1/250 SF	48	± 41

LOT PARKING RATIO = ± 3.42/1,000 SF
ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES PROVIDED = 0
BICYCLE PARKING PROVIDED = 20 SPACES

LOT 2 SITE SUMMARY

SITE AREA:				±17.32 A.C (±754,483 SF)
SITE COVERAGE:				±22.99%
USE	SQUARE FOOTAGE	PARKING RATE	REQUIRED PARKING (# STALLS)	PROPOSED PARKING (# STALLS)
MAJORS A & B	50,390 SF			
MAJOR C	64,028 SF			
SUB-MAJOR	10,000 SF			
SHOPS	33,000 SF			
PADS	16,000 SF			
TOTAL	173,418 SF	1/250 SF	694	± 860

LOT PARKING RATIO = ± 4.96/1,000 SF
ACCESSIBLE SPACES PROVIDED = 24 (INCL. 6 VAN)
BICYCLE PARKING PROVIDED = 96 SPACES

LOT 3 SITE SUMMARY

TOTAL SITE AREA:	±28.43A.C (±1,238,663 SF)
TOTAL SITE COVERAGE:	±26.28%
APN:	646-24-048

USE	SQUARE FOOTAGE	PARKING RATE	REQUIRED PARKING (# STALLS)	PROPOSED PARKING (# STALLS)
TOTAL	325,502 SF	1/250 SF *	1302	± 1445**

OVERALL PARKING RATIO = ± 4.44/1,000 SF
ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES PROVIDED = 40 (INCL. 11 VAN)
BICYCLE PARKING PROVIDED = 131 SPACES (1/10 REQ'D PARKING STALLS)
* GLA DEVOTED TO EATING/DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS IS LESS THAN 10% OF GLA AS REQUIRED BY PARKING RATIO
** DOES NOT INCLUDE 16 STALLS SHOWN WITH CART CORRAL

OVERALL SITE SUMMARY

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Project plans

Figure 3

1.2 Existing Conditions

1.2.1 Environmental Setting

Natural Environment

Otay Mesa is located in an ideal situation for exploitation of several varied ecosystems. The central portion of Otay Mesa (where the project area is located) lies within 10 miles (16 km) of the present day open coastline. The more sheltered San Diego Bay is just 8 miles (13 km) northwest of the project area. The Mesa is bordered on the north by the Otay River Valley, and the Tijuana River flows south of the Otay Mesa area. The Tijuana River Estuary is formed where the river flows into the ocean, southwest of Otay Mesa. The eastern end of the Mesa abuts the San Ysidro Mountains. The southernmost portion of the Mesa is south of the U.S.-Mexican International Border, but the vast majority of Otay Mesa is within the United States.

The majority of Otay Mesa consists of a series of terrace remnants (mesas) dissected by deep canyons. "The unequal altitudes of terraces of the same age [within the coastal plains] indicate uplift of the coastal area as the major cause in forming the terraces" (Bowman 1973:85). Elevation on Otay Mesa ranges from 300 ft (90 m) on the western portion of the Mesa to approximately 600 ft (183 m) at the base of the foothills.

The coastal plains physiographic province has the most equable climate in San Diego County, with temperature and precipitation varying according to elevation and distance from the coast. The mean annual temperature on the coastal plains is 61° F, and the frost-free season is 280 to 360 days (Bowman 1973:85). Annual rainfall on Otay Mesa is approximately 10 in. (25 cm) (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.3), 90 percent of which falls between November and April (Bowman 1973:85). The average July maximum daily temperature on the Mesa is between 75° F and 80° F (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.1), and the average January minimum daily temperature is between 40° F and 44° F (Griner and Pryde 1976:Figure 3.2).

Geologically, the California Crossings project area is underlain by the Tertiary Otay Formation. The Quaternary Lindavista Formation occurs on the mesa top to the west of the property (Kennedy and Tan 1977). Metavolcanic material suitable for lithic tool manufacture is found in cobbles and nodules across Otay Mesa. The soil mapped for the project area is Diablo clay, 2 to 9 percent slopes (Bowman 1973).

The California Crossings project area is toward the eastern end of the flattest part of the mesa top, where the mesa trends toward the San Ysidro Mountains. Elevation on the property ranges from about 530 to 570 ft above mean sea level (Figure 2). Fresh water would have been available in the Otay River, Johnson Canyon, and other canyons that drain into the river valley to the north (Figure 2).

Much of Otay Mesa currently supports non-native grasses and ruderal vegetation, in areas that were cultivated for many years. Native grasslands may have existed across much of the mesa in the past, as well as coastal sage scrub vegetation. Chaparral is found on canyon slopes and in some canyon bottoms. Vernal pools, with their unique plant communities, occur on various places on Otay Mesa, including the vicinity of the project site. These various vegetation communities would have provided a number of plant species known to have been used by the Kumeyaay people for food, medicine, tools, shelter, ceremonial and other uses (Christenson 1990; Hedges and Beresford 1986; Luomala 1978). Many of the animal species found in these communities would have been used by native populations as well.

Cultural Environment

Several summaries discuss the prehistory of San Diego County and provide a reasonable background for understanding the archaeology of the general area surrounding the project. Moratto's (1984) review of the archaeology of California contains important discussions of Southern California, including the San Diego area. Bull (1983, 1987), Carrico (1987), Gallegos (1987), and Warren (1985, 1987) provide summaries of archaeological work and interpretations. The following is a brief summary of the culture history of the San Diego area.

Carter (1957, 1978, 1980), Minshall (1976) and others (e.g., Childers 1974; Davis 1968, 1973) have long argued for the presence of Pleistocene humans in California, including the San Diego area. The sites identified as "early man" are all controversial. Carter and Minshall are best known for their discoveries at Texas Street and Buchanan Canyon. The material from these sites is generally considered nonartifactual, and the investigative methodology is often questioned (Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted archaeological manifestation of Native Americans in the San Diego area is the San Dieguito complex, dating to approximately 10,000 years ago (Warren 1967). The San Dieguito complex was originally defined by Rogers (1939), and Warren published a clear synthesis of the complex in 1967. The material culture of the San Dieguito complex consists primarily of scrapers, scraper planes, choppers, large blades, and large projectile points. Rogers considered crescentic stones to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex as well. Tools and debitage made of fine-grained green metavolcanic material, locally known as felsite, were found at many sites which Rogers identified as San Dieguito. Often these artifacts were heavily patinated. Felsite tools, especially patinated felsite, became seen as an indicator of the San Dieguito complex. Until relatively recently, many archaeologists felt that the San Dieguito culture lacked milling technology and saw this as an important difference between the San Dieguito and La Jolla complexes. Sleeping circles, trail shrines, and rock alignments have also been associated with early San Dieguito sites. The San Dieguito complex is chronologically equivalent to other Paleoindian complexes across North America, and sites are sometimes called "Paleoindian" rather than "San Dieguito". San Dieguito material underlies La Jolla complex strata at the C. W. Harris site in San Dieguito Valley (Warren, ed. 1966).

The traditional view of San Diego prehistory has the San Dieguito complex followed by the La Jolla complex at least 7,000 years ago, possibly as long as 9,000 years ago (Rogers 1966). The La Jolla complex is part of the Encinitas tradition and equates with Wallace's (1955) Millingstone Horizon. The Encinitas tradition is generally "recognized by millingstone assemblages in shell middens, often near sloughs and lagoons" (Moratto 1984:147). "Crude" cobble tools, especially choppers and scrapers, characterize the La Jolla complex (Moriarty 1966). Basin metates, manos, discoidals, a small number of Pinto series and Elko series points, and flexed burials are also characteristic.

In the inland area of northern San Diego County (originally in the Pauma Valley), True (1958) identified the Pauma complex. Like La Jolla complex sites, Pauma sites contain milling implements, discoidals, and core scrapers, along with "San Dieguito-like flaked-stone crescents and leaf-shaped points or knives" (Moratto 1984:151). Further analysis has led True (1980) to suggest that there is a close relationship between Pauma and La Jolla, and that some Pauma complex sites show evidence of the Campbell tradition intrusion proposed by Warren (1968). It appears that the Pauma complex is the inland counterpart to the coastal La Jolla complex (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984; Gallegos 1987; True and Beemer 1982). The time period represented by La Jolla and Pauma sites is known as the Early Milling or Milling Archaic period.

Warren et al. (1961) proposed that the La Jolla complex developed with the arrival of a desert people on the coast who quickly adapted to their new environment. Moriarty (1966) and Kaldenberg (1976) have suggested an in situ development of the La Jolla people from the San Dieguito. Moriarty has since proposed a Pleistocene migration of an ancestral stage of the La Jolla people to the San Diego coast. He suggested this Pre-La Jolla complex is represented at Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon, and the Brown site (Moriarty 1987).

Since the mid-1980s, archaeologists in the region have begun to question the traditional definition of San Dieguito people simply as makers of finely crafted felsite projectile points, domed scrapers, and discoidal cores, who lacked milling technology. The traditional defining criteria for La Jolla sites (manos, metates, "crude" cobble tools, and reliance on lagoonal resources) have also been questioned (Bull 1987; Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985; Robbins-Wade 1986). There is speculation that differences between artifact assemblages of "San Dieguito" and "La Jolla" sites reflect functional differences rather than temporal or cultural variability (Bull 1987; Gallegos 1987). Gallegos (1987) has proposed that the San Dieguito, La Jolla, and Pauma complexes are manifestations of the same culture, with differing site types "explained by site location, resources exploited, influence, innovation and adaptation to a rich coastal region over a long period of time" (Gallegos 1987:30). The classic "La Jolla" assemblage is one adapted to life on the coast and appears to continue through time (Robbins-Wade 1986; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987). Inland sites adapted to hunting contain a different tool kit, regardless of temporal period (Cárdenas and Van Wormer 1984).

Several archaeologists in San Diego, however, do not subscribe to the Early Prehistoric/Late Prehistoric chronology (see Cook 1985; Gross and Hildebrand 1998; Gross and Robbins-Wade 1989; Shackley 1988; Warren 1998). They feel that an apparent overlap among assemblages identified as "La Jolla," "Pauma," or "San Dieguito" does not preclude the existence of an Early Milling period culture in the San Diego region, whatever name is used to identify it, separate from an earlier culture. One problem these archaeologists perceive is that many site reports in the San Diego region present conclusions based on interpretations of stratigraphic profiles from sites at which stratigraphy cannot validly be used to address chronology or changes through time. Archaeology emphasizes stratigraphy as a tool, but many of the sites known in the San Diego region are not in depositional situations. In contexts where natural sources of sediment or anthropogenic sources of debris to bury archaeological materials are lacking, other factors must be responsible for the subsurface occurrence of cultural materials. The subsurface deposits at numerous sites are the result of such agencies as rodent burrowing and insect activity. Recent work has emphasized the importance of bioturbative factors in producing the stratigraphic profiles observed at archaeological sites (see Gross 1992). Different classes of artifacts move through the soil in different ways (Bocek 1986; Erlandson 1984; Johnson 1989), creating vertical patterning (Johnson 1989) that is not culturally relevant. Many sites which have been used to help define the culture sequence of the San Diego region are the result of just such nondepositional stratigraphy.

The Late Prehistoric period is represented by the San Luis Rey complex in northern San Diego County and the Cuyamaca complex in the southern portion of the county. The San Luis Rey complex is the archaeological manifestation of the Shoshonean predecessors of the ethnohistoric Luiseño (named for the Mission San Luis Rey). The Cuyamaca complex represents the Yuman forebears of the Kumeyaay (Diegueño, named for the San Diego Mission). Agua Hedionda is traditionally considered to be the point of separation between Luiseño and Northern Kumeyaay territories. Elements of the San Luis Rey complex include small, pressure-flaked projectile points (Cottonwood and Desert Side-notched series); milling implements, including mortars and pestles; *Olivella* shell beads; ceramic vessels; and pictographs (True et al. 1974). Of these elements, mortars and pestles, ceramics, and pictographs are not associated with earlier sites. True noted a greater number of quartz projectile points at San Luis Rey sites than at Cuyamaca complex sites, which he interpreted as a cultural preference for quartz (True 1966). He considered ceramics to be a late development among the Luiseño, probably learned from the Diegueño. The general mortuary pattern at San Luis Rey sites is ungathered cremations.

The Cuyamaca complex, reported by True (1970), is similar to the San Luis Rey complex, differing in the following points:

1. Defined cemeteries away from living areas;
2. Use of grave markers;
3. Cremations placed in urns;
4. Use of specially made mortuary offerings;
5. Cultural preference for side-notched points;

6. Substantial numbers of scrapers, scraper planes, etc., in contrast to small numbers of these implements in San Luis Rey sites;
7. Emphasis placed on use of ceramics; wide range of forms and several specialized items;
8. Steatite industry;
9. Substantially higher frequency of milling stone elements compared with San Luis Rey;
10. Clay-lined hearths (True 1970:53-54).

Both the San Luis Rey and Cuyamaca complexes were defined on the basis of village sites in the foothills and mountains. Coastal manifestations of both Luiseño and Kumeyaay differ from their inland counterparts. Fewer projectile points are found on the coast, and there tends to be a greater number of scrapers and scraper planes at coastal sites (Robbins-Wade 1986, 1988). Cobble-based tools, originally defined as "La Jolla", are characteristic of coastal sites of the Late Prehistoric period as well (Cárdenas and Robbins-Wade 1985:117; Winterrowd and Cárdenas 1987:56).

The San Diego Mission and the Presidio of San Diego were founded in 1769, bringing about profound changes in the lives of the Indians of San Diego. Ethnographic work concentrated on the mountain and desert peoples, who were able to retain some of their aboriginal culture. Coastal groups were quickly absorbed into the mission system or died of newly introduced diseases. Therefore, ethnographic accounts of the Indians of the San Diego coast are sparse.

Cultural Environment of the Project Vicinity

Until relatively recently, very little was known about the Otay Mesa area archaeologically. In the past two decades, a number of cultural resource management studies have been conducted in the Otay Mesa area. These studies have identified hundreds of archaeological sites across the mesa, spanning thousands of years of occupation. Some of these sites have simply been identified and mapped, others have been subject to test excavations or extensive data recovery programs. Archaeological sites are the result of past episodes of human behavior. This behavior ranges from a single event performed by a single individual to repeated activities carried out by many individuals. Human behavior, however, does not occur in isolation. Rather, it takes place in the context of an adaptive system which is designed to promote the survival of the group. Individual sites and their functions, therefore, must also be investigated from the standpoint of the larger cultural system of which they were a part.

The majority of sites on Otay Mesa have been identified as lithic reduction sites and processing locations. These sites, with their emphasis on lithic tools, are fairly evenly spread across the mesa. Many of them are located on the edges of the canyons where lithic raw materials, in the form of blocks and cobbles, are particularly abundant. It is expected that some types of labor that require frequent tool repair and replacement (such as woodworking [Crabtree and Davis 1968]) would have taken place in areas where raw

materials were abundant, and it is possible that these canyon rim locations were used because cobbles were available near a resource that required such labor. Many of the sites have good views of the canyons. It is possible that the lithic reduction and processing activities took place while the canyons were being watched for signs of movement of game.

Residential base camps have been identified on western Otay Mesa at the heads of Dennery Canyon (CA-SDI-6941 [Davis and Wade 1990; Kyle et al. 1996; Robbins-Wade et al. 1987] and CA-SDI-10,198 [Wade and Hector 1990]) and Spring Canyon (CA-SDI-10,185 [Hector 1988] and CA-SDI-11,424 [Gallegos & Associates 1998; Kyle et al. 1997]) and on the westernmost slopes of Otay Mesa (CA-SDI-11,079 [Kyle et al. 1998]). On the eastern end of Otay Mesa, a site described as a village/base camp (CA-SDI-8654) is located at the head of O'Neal Canyon (CSRI 1983; Kyle et al. 1988). Canyon head locations would have provided easy access to canyon resources such as water and game, but base camps would not be expected in the canyons themselves. Although the canyons were probably rich in resources, there is little flat land on which to locate residential bases.

Several lithic quarry sites have been identified on eastern Otay Mesa. The eastern end of the mesa abuts the San Ysidro Mountains with their Santiago Peak Volcanics bedrock, and fine-grained metavolcanic material is found in outcrops, veins, and blocks.

Temporal placement is difficult to ascertain for most sites on Otay Mesa, as lithic debris (cores and debitage) and non-diagnostic stone tools are the types of artifacts most often recovered. In addition, given that the landscape was used over long periods of time and that certain resources are redundantly positioned, we would expect to find “palimpsest accumulations that ‘look’ like sites in that they are aggregates of artifacts; however, such aggregates commonly lack internal structure” (Binford 1980:9).

This appears to be the case over much of Otay Mesa. The mesa was used for thousands of years, and the fact that artifacts are found in proximity to one another on the ground surface does not necessarily mean that they are related to each other.

Due to a general lack of organic material, radiocarbon dates have been obtained from very few sites across the mesa. The dates that have been obtained are generally between 7000 and 2000 years ago (Robbins-Wade 1990). Several recent archaeological studies on Otay Mesa have yielded radiocarbon dates in the range of about 3000 to 7600 years ago; radiocarbon analysis of shell samples from CA-SDI-11,079 suggest the occupation dates to 8250 to 9200 years ago (Kyle et al. 1998). Two pieces of obsidian from sites on the western portion of the mesa were traced to the Coso volcanic field and underwent hydration analysis; one yielded an Early Archaic period date and one produced a Late Prehistoric or modern date (Robbins-Wade et al. 1987). CA-SDI-11,079 also yielded three obsidian specimens that were traced to the West Sugarloaf source of the Coso fields (Kyle et al. 1998). Ceramic sherds diagnostic of the Late Prehistoric period have been found at several sites on Otay Mesa, three of which are located on canyon benches below the level of the mesa top. Diagnostic bifaces representing the San Dieguito complex, the Early Archaic period, and the Late Prehistoric period have been found on Otay Mesa. Thus,

Otay Mesa appears to have been used mainly between 7000 and 2000 years ago, although use continued into the Late Prehistoric period (Kyle et al. 1998; Robbins-Wade 1990).

Much of the land in the Otay Valley and Otay Mesa area was used during the late 18th century and early 19th century for grazing cattle and sheep belonging to the Mission San Diego de Alcala. Several Spanish land grant ranchos were located in the vicinity of Otay Mesa, including Otay Rancho, Rancho Janal, and Rancho La Nacion. Settlers, primarily German immigrants, began moving to the Otay Mesa area during the 1870s and 1880s. The land was used for grazing cattle and for dry farming. Wheat, barley, and corn were successful crops grown on Otay Mesa. Peaches, apricots, grapes, potatoes, beans, and peas were also planted (Painter 1985). Residents of Otay Mesa relied on cisterns, wells, and catch basins to provide water for both domestic and agricultural needs. Rural residents continued to rely on these sources as late as 1961 (Painter 1985).

As people began to move to the Otay Mesa area, a small community developed. The Alta School (located west of the project area, within what is now Brown Field) was built to provide educational and religious services. By the turn of the century, as many as 28 families lived on the mesa, and they were actively participating in a variety of social activities (Painter 1985). Historic research has been conducted for the Piper Ranch (Van Wormer 1987) and the Beckley Homestead (Smith 1989; Van Wormer and Walter 2005). The Schott family homestead on eastern Otay Mesa has been the subject of historic and archaeological research as well (Phillips and Van Wormer 1991).

1.2.2 Records Search Results

Records searches were obtained from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University for an adjacent project and a one-mile radius in November 2006. That records search data was used for this report as well. The records search map is included as Confidential Appendix A of this report. Over 35 archaeological sites and isolates have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the property. The project area itself is entirely within a large site, CA-SDI-12,337.

As summarized in Table 1, the majority of sites in the vicinity are lithic scatters. Some have been described as quarry or lithic reduction stations, some as processing locations. Several sites have been called temporary camps, due to the range of artifact types or the presence of ground stone tools. Historic archaeological sites within a mile of the project include the Alta School site, the Piper Ranch site, and several scatters of historic debris. Several homestead locations also have been recorded based on historic maps and aerial photographs.

Table 1 Previously recorded archaeological resources within a one-mile radius

CA-SDI-#	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference
5352	Lithic workshop/camp	N.A. – part of much larger site	Site record: May 1977. Rader and Mealey 1991. Reports: Cupples and Eidsness 1978; Kyle and Gallegos 1992a, 1992b, 1992c, 1992d, 1992e, 1992f; Ogden and Gallegos & Associates 1993; Russell, Beddow, and Wright 2002.
8053-8064	Isolates – debitage, cores, and flaked stone tools	N.A. – isolates	Site records: Talley 1980.
9098	Large lithic scatter with subsurface deposit	120 m x 30 m	Site record: Hector 1983. Report: Hector 1983.
9099	Light lithic scatter	30 m x 30 m	Site record: Hector 1983. Report: Hector 1983.
9100	Historic homestead on top of lithic tool processing site	325 m x 220 m	Site record: Hector 1983.
9975	Lithic procurement/ quarry site	630 m x 350 m	Site record: Kidder, Miller, Seymour 1984. Report: Carrico, Cooley, Pigniolo, and Crawford 1992; Ogden and Gallegos & Associates 1993; Russell, Beddow, and Wright 2002.
10,072	No description given. Now part of CA-SDI-12,337	N.A. – part of much larger site	Site record missing.

CA-SDI-#	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference
10,735	Lithic scatter. Now part of CA-SDI-12,337	N.A. – part of much larger site	Site record: Cook and Elling 1987.
11,049	Two isolated metates	N.A. – isolates	Site record: Smith 1988.
11,821H	Piper Ranch complex. Historic structures removed following documentation. Site now contains historic features and debris, as well as prehistoric material	190 m x 150 m	Site records: Kyle, Ghabhlain, and Tift 1995; Gross, Robbins-Wade, Jacobson, and Smith 1989. Report: Kyle, Phillips, Schroth, Ghabhlain, and Gallegos 1996; Robbins-Wade and Gross 1990; Van Wormer 1987.
12,274	Locus A: Small scatter of historic artifacts in mapped location of historic structure Locus B: Small scatter of historic artifacts	Locus A: 50 m x 50 m Locus B: 20 m x 5 m	Site record: Rader and Mealey 1991. Report: Carrico, Cooley, Pigniolo, and Crawford 1992.

CA-SDI-#	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference
12,337	Extremely large lithic scatter that encompasses CA-SDI-5352, -9974, -10,072, and -10,735	Over 700 acres	Site records: Rosen 1989; Gross 1993; Kyle, Ghabhlain, and Tift 1995; Robbins-Wade, Giletti, Elliott, Hixson, Liebschutz, and Sivba 2002. Reports: Byrd, Serr, and Saunders 1994; Cupples and Eidsness 1978; Kyle and Gallegos 1992a, 1992b, 1992c, 1992d, 1992e, 1992f; Kyle, et al. 1996; Rosen 1990; Russell, Beddow, and Wright 2002.
12,872	Habitation site with flakes, flaked stone tools, and some milling tools	350 m x 450 m	Site record: Huey and Campbell 1991. Reports: Ogden and Gallegos & Associates 1993; Russell, Beddow, and Wright 2002.
12,873	Artifact scatter	240 m x 120 m	Site record: Huey and Campbell 1991. Report: Ogden and Gallegos & Associates 1993.
12,874	Small artifact scatter	156 m x 36 m	Site record: Huey and Campbell 1991. Reports: Ogden and Gallegos & Associates 1993; Russell, Beddow, and Wright 2002.

CA-SDI-#	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference
12,880	Sparse lithic scatter	25 m x 10 m	Site record: Huey and Campbell 1991. Report: Ogden and Gallegos & Associates 1993.
12,882	Sparse lithic scatter	50 m x 30 m	Site record: Huey and Campbell 1991. Report: Ogden and Gallegos & Associates 1993.
12,884	Light lithic scatter	65 m x 50 m	Site record: Huey and Campbell 1991. Report: Ogden and Gallegos & Associates 1993.
12,885	Sparse lithic scatter	20 m x 20 m	Site record: Huey and Campbell 1991. Report: Ogden and Gallegos & Associates 1993.
14,081	Sparse lithic scatter with debitage, cores, and flaked stone tools; part of CA-SDI-11,821H.	35 m x 15 m	Site record: Tift, Briggs, and Sabio 1995. Report: Kyle et al. 1996
14,239	Lithic scatter	168 m x 137 m	Site record: Brian F. Smith & Associates 1996. Report: Smith 1996
16,264	McCool/Lohman Homestead	145 m x 100 m	Site record: Weyman, Stropes, Hovland, Tift, and Gallegos 2001.

P-37-#	Site Type	Site Dimensions	Report Reference
013724	Yamamoto farm workers' camp ca. 1950s-1960s	Not given	Site record: Van Bueren 1994. Report: Van Bueren and Walter 1994.
015983	Farmstead location (Lampe), based on 1903 USGS map and 1928 aerial photo	Unknown	Site record: Robbins-Wade 1997. Report: Robbins-Wade and Van Wormer 1998.
016524	Isolate – core	N.A. – isolate	Wade 1998
016525	Isolate – flake	N.A. – isolate	Wade 1998
016526	Isolate – core	N.A. – isolate	Wade 1998

Previous Studies

Dozens of archaeological studies have been conducted in the vicinity of the California Crossings project, including surveys, testing programs, and historic research.

In conjunction with the archaeological program for SR 905, an archaeological resources management plan was prepared for Otay Mesa. This plan bears directly on the California Crossings project, as the project area is entirely within site CA-SDI-12,337, which fits the sparse lithic scatter profile developed for the management plan. "The Management Plan for Otay Mesa Prehistoric Resources has been completed to provide archaeologists, local and federal agencies, the general public, and other researchers a better understanding of past cultural resources work on Otay Mesa and to provide recommendations for future work" (Gallegos et al. 1998:v). The management plan indicates:

> Raw materials from both the Lindavista and the Otay formations, which provided a source of readily-available excellent surface cobble material for making stone tools, covers the mesa. Extensive research, that includes survey and testing programs, have been conducted on the sparse lithic scatters. This work has identified this resource as a surface manifestation that contains no subsurface deposition, no ecofacts, no diagnostic artifacts, and no artifact diversity. Given this, tests of this site type have repeatedly shown this resource to lack research potential, lack Native American concerns, and lack the qualities that would make it eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources. Because of the agricultural activity over the past 100 years and the absence of temporal placement and an intact subsurface deposit, these sites simply

> represent a smear or background noise, as opposed to the significant sites which provide information to address important research questions [Gallegos et al. 1998:vi].

In summary, important research avenues can be addressed from data at significant sites on Otay Mesa; however, the vast majority of the mesa consists of a sparse lithic scatter with no cultural significance or archaeological research potential.

Previously Recorded Sites Adjacent to the Study Area

Four archaeological sites (CA-SDI-5352, CA-SDI-9974, CA-SDI-10,072, and CA-SDI-10,735) were re-recorded as a single site covering over 700 acres: CA-SDI-12,337. This extremely large lithic scatter includes debitage, cores, and flaked stone tools (Rosen 1990). Numerous testing programs have been conducted on portions of the site, and all have determined that the portions tested are not significant resources (Cupples and Eidsness 1978; Kyle and Gallegos 1992a, 1992b, 1992c, 1992d, 1992e, 1992f; Kyle, et al. 1996). CA-SDI-12,337 as a whole was determined not to be a significant resource as well (Byrd et al. 1994; Rosen 1999). Based on this, the County's 2002 supplement to the East Otay Mesa Specific Plan cultural resources technical report (Russell et al. 2002) recommended no further work at the site. The California Crossings project area is located entirely within the bounds of CA-SDI-12,337.

1.3 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, criteria outlined in CEQA RPO, and the San Diego County Local Register provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.3.1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

According to CEQA (§15064.5a), the term "historical resource" includes the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically of culturally significant. Public

agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

(1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

(2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

(B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

(C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(C) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

(1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).

(2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section 15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

(3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.

(4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides:

(D) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The applicant may

develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

(1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).

(2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.3.2 San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources (Local Register)

The County requires that resource importance be assessed not only at the State level as required by CEQA, but at the local level as well. If a resource meets any one of the following criteria as outlined in the Local Register, it will be considered an important resource.

(1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of San Diego County's history and cultural heritage;

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important to the history of San Diego County or its communities;

(3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, San Diego County region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.3.3 San Diego County Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO)

The County of San Diego's RPO protects significant cultural resources. The RPO defines "Significant Prehistoric or Historic Sites" as follows:

> Sites that provide information regarding important scientific research questions about prehistoric or historic activities that have scientific, religious, or other ethnic value of local, regional, State, or Federal importance. Such locations shall include, but not be limited to:
> (1) Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
> (aa) Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places by the keeper of the National Register; or
> (bb) To which the Historic Resource ("H" Designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or

(2) One-of-a-kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data and materials, and

(3) Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:

(aa) Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burial(s), pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures or

(bb) Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

The RPO does not allow non-exempt activities or uses damaging to significant prehistoric or historic lands on properties under County jurisdiction. The only exempt activity is scientific investigation. All discretionary projects are required to be in conformance with applicable County standards related to cultural resources, including the noted RPO criteria on prehistoric and historic sites. Non-compliance would result in a project that is inconsistent with County standards

2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE

2.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

For the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will normally be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. ***The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.***

2. ***The project proposes activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance.***

The significance guidelines listed above have been selected for the following reasons:

Guideline 1 is derived directly from CEQA. Sections 21083.2 of CEQA and 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines recommend evaluating archaeological resources to determine whether or not a proposed action would have a significant effect on unique archaeological sites.

Guideline 2 was selected because the Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) requires that cultural resources be considered when assessing environmental impacts. RPO provides preservation measures for identified cultural sites. In addition, County regulations provide protection for previously undocumented resources that may be discovered during construction. See Section 1.3 for a discussion of the specific regulations. Any project that would have an adverse impact (direct, indirect, cumulative) on significant cultural resources as defined by these guidelines would be considered a significant impact.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Survey Methods

The California Crossings project area was surveyed for cultural resources by Affinis archaeologist Matt Sivba and Native American monitor Gabe Kitchen on April 13, 2007. The property was walked using parallel transects spaced 10 m apart. Proposed off-site improvements are located adjacent to the project site and were also covered during the current survey.

Overall, ground visibility was quite poor, due to dense non-native grasses and mustard plants. Occasional clear spots located randomly throughout the property afforded good visibility in some areas, however. An updated site record was prepared for CA-SDI-12,337 and submitted to the South Coastal Information Center (Confidential Appendix B).

3.1.2 Native American Participation/Consultation

County staff contacted the State Native American Heritage Commission for a search of their sacred lands files. Project manager/project archaeologist Mary Robbins-Wade contacted Clint Linton of Red Tail Monitoring and Research regarding the project. Gabe Kitchen of Red Tail Monitoring and Research participated in the survey as the Native American monitor.

3.2 Results

The project area and proposed off-site improvements are located entirely within the large lithic scatter CA-SDI-12,337 (Figure 4, Confidential Appendix C). Two artifacts were noted during the current survey: one light green, fine-grained metavolcanic core and one light green, fine-grained metavolcanic flake, found in two different areas of the property. Nothing was found during the survey to revise the previous conclusions regarding CA-SDI-12,337 as a large lithic scatter with no subsurface deposit.

The Native American Heritage Commission has no cultural resources listed in their sacred lands files for the project area and immediate vicinity (see Confidential Appendix D).

SENSITIVE MATERIAL – IN CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX C

Affinis Shadow Valley Center 847 Jamacha Road El Cajon, CA 92019	Locations of cultural resources	Figure 4

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

As previously addressed, the project area and proposed off-site improvements are located within an extremely large lithic scatter site. CA-SDI-12,337 has been the subject of a number of testing programs, all of which have determined the site not to be a significant resource (Byrd et al. 1994; Cupples and Eidsness 1978; Kyle and Gallegos 1992a, 1992b, 1992c, 1992d, 1992e, 1992f; Kyle, et al. 1996; Rosen 1999). The site fits the sparse lithic scatter profile addressed in the *Management Plan for Otay Mesa Prehistoric Resources* (Gallegos et al. 1998). County guidelines identify artifact isolates as the only archaeological resource type that is considered "not important". Therefore, CA-SDI-12,337 is an "important' resource. However, the research potential of the site has been fulfilled through the various testing programs that have been conducted in the past. The County's 2002 supplement to the East Otay Mesa Specific Plan cultural resources technical report (Russell et al. 2002) recommended no further work at CA-SDI-12,337.

4.2 Impact identification

The research value of the previously recorded archaeological site, CA-SDI-12,337, has been realized through past testing programs. No cultural heritage resources have been identified for the project area. Therefore, the project will have no significant effects to cultural resources. As addressed in Section 2.0, Guidelines for Determining Significance, for the purposes of this technical report, any of the following will normally be considered a potentially significant environmental impact to cultural resources:

1. The project, as designed, causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines.

No. As previously discussed, the research potential of CA-SDI-12,337 has been fully realized. Therefore, the project will not cause a substantial change in the significance of the archaeological resource.

2. The project proposes activities or uses damaging to, and fails to preserve, significant cultural resources as defined by the Resource Protection Ordinance.

No. CA-SDI-12,337 has been determined not to be a significant resource under CEQA. It is not RPO significant. Therefore, the project does not propose activities that would damage a RPO significant resource.

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The project area is within a known archaeological site. However, the site has been determined not to be a significant resource under CEQA or RPO. Although the site is "important" under County guidelines, its research value has been fulfilled through a number of past testing programs. Because the site is not eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, there would be no effects under CEQA. Any impacts to the site would be less than significant.

Due to the archaeological sensitivity of the Otay Mesa area, County staff has required archaeological monitoring during grading on projects across Otay Mesa, including the adjacent project, Piper Otay Park, as well as the Pilot Travel Center. Such a monitoring program would be required for this project as well. Prior to approval of grading or improvement plans, the applicant shall:

Implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to mitigate potential impacts to undiscovered buried archaeological resources on the California Crossings project (TPM 21046; Log No. 93-19-006AA) to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. This program shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following actions:

a. Provide evidence to the Department of Planning and Land Use that a County certified archaeologist has been contracted to implement a grading monitoring and data recovery program to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use (DPLU). A letter from the Principal Investigator shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Land Use. The letter shall include the following guidelines:

    (1) The project archaeologist shall contract with a Native American monitor to be involved with the grading monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).

    (2) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-grading meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program as outlined in the County of San Diego Report Format and Content Guidelines (2006).

    (3) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.

    (4) An adequate number of monitors (archaeological/historical/Native American) shall be present to ensure that all earth moving activities are observed and shall be on-site during all grading activities for areas to be monitored.

    (5) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as

determined by the Project Archaeologist of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.

(6) Isolates and clearly non-significant deposits will be minimally documented in the field and the monitored grading can proceed.

(7) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the consulting archaeologist and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

(8) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator in order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

(9) Before construction activities are allowed to resume in the affected area, the artifacts shall be recovered and features recorded using professional archaeological methods. The Principal Investigator shall determine the amount of material to be recovered for an adequate artifact sample for analysis.

(10) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program shall be processed and curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be

in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

(11) Monthly status reports shall be submitted to the Director of Planning and Land Use starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.

(12) In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are discovered, a report documenting the field and analysis results and interpreting the artifacts and research data within the research context shall be completed and submitted to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use prior to the issuance of any building permits. The report will include Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.

(13) In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Land Use by the consulting archaeologist that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

b. Provide evidence to the Director of Public Works (DPW) that the following notes have been placed on the Grading Plan:

(1) The County certified archaeologist/historian and Native American monitor shall attend the pre-construction meeting with the contractors to explain and coordinate the requirements of the monitoring program.

(2) The project archaeologist shall monitor all areas identified for development including off-site improvements.

(3) During the original cutting of previously undisturbed deposits, the archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor(s) shall be onsite as determined by the Principal Investigator of the excavations. Inspections will vary based on the rate of excavation, the materials excavated, and the presence and abundance of artifacts and features. The frequency and location of inspections will be determined by the Project Archaeologist in consultation with the Native American monitor. Monitoring of cutting of previously disturbed deposits will be determined by the Principal Investigator.

(4) In the event that previously unidentified potentially significant cultural resources are discovered, the archaeological monitor(s) shall have the authority to divert or temporarily halt ground disturbance operations in the

area of the discovery to allow evaluation of potentially significant cultural resources. The Principal Investigator shall contact the County Archaeologist at the time of the discovery. The Principal Investigator, in consultation with County staff archaeologist, shall determine the significance of the discovered resources. The County Archaeologist must concur with the evaluation before construction activities will be allowed to resume in the affected area. For significant cultural resources, a Research Design and Data Recovery Program to mitigate impacts shall be prepared by the Principal Investigator and approved by the County Archaeologist, then carried out using professional archaeological methods.

(5) The archaeological monitor(s) and Native American monitor shall monitor all areas identified for development.

(6) If any human bones are discovered, the Principal Investigator shall contact the County Coroner. In the event that the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Most Likely Descendant, as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission, shall be contacted by the Principal Investigator order to determine proper treatment and disposition of the remains.

(7) The Principal Investigator shall submit monthly status reports to the Director of Planning and Land Use starting from the date of the notice to proceed to termination of implementation of the grading monitoring program. The reports shall briefly summarize all activities during the period and the status of progress on overall plan implementation. Upon completion of the implementation phase, a final report shall be submitted describing the plan compliance procedures and site conditions before and after construction.

(8) Prior to rough grading inspection sign-off, provide evidence that the field grading monitoring activities have been completed to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the Project Investigator.

(9) Prior to Final Grading Release, submit to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning and Land Use, a final report that documents the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the Archaeological Monitoring Program. The report shall also include the following:

- Department of Parks and Recreation Primary and Archaeological Site forms.
- Evidence that all cultural material collected during the grading monitoring program has been curated at a San Diego facility that meets federal standards per 36 CFR Part 79, and therefore would be professionally curated and made available to other archaeologists/

researchers for further study. The collections and associated records shall be transferred, including title, to an appropriate curation facility within San Diego County, to be accompanied by payment of the fees necessary for permanent curation. Evidence shall be in the form of a letter from the curation facility identifying that archaeological materials have been received and that all fees have been paid.

Or

In the event that no cultural resources are discovered, a brief letter to that effect shall be sent to the Director of Planning and Land Use by the Principal Investigator that the grading monitoring activities have been completed.

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